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CONSTANT ADVERSE CRITICISM.

In a recent issue a coast paper justifies a personal attack on the President of the United States by declaring freedom from criticism and true liberty cannot exist together.

During this period of restlessness, conservative papers should be slow to lend encouragement to that which is disrespectful of constituted authority. One cannot assail those in office without, in a measure, lowering the deference paid to men of high station. At times criticism may be necessary, but never a wholly destructive criticism, or a criticism of base suspicion, narrowness of outlook, deep prejudice.

Reading the life of Jefferson a few days ago, the editor discovered to his surprise that a century and a half has not brought much change in the subject of gossip as to our presidents. Washington and Jefferson were accused of immorality and even that famous public man, Benjamin Franklin, who was one of the most admired statesmen of his time, was placed in the same list of offenders.

What is it causes so many Americans to prefer to poke along the gutterways of life, seeking something odious, than to lift their eyes to the beautiful and inspiring in the lives of those we honor as our representatives?

POTATOES 8 CENTS, SUGAR 20 CENTS.

With potatoes 8 cents a pound and sugar more than \$20 a sack there can be no real industrial peace in the United States.

It is all nonsense to attribute the present unrest to the working-men while the commercial interests boost prices to such unjustifiable heights.

Everyone knows that the efficiency or inefficiency of labor has no bearing on \$160-a-ton potatoes, or \$20-a-sack sugar. When the sugar was produced last fall and winter, the factories made money at the quoted 8 or 9 cents a pound. When the potatoes were dug, the farmer was given a big margin of profit at \$2 a sack. Perhaps 90 per cent of the sugar and potatoes since then has passed to the hands of the middleman who has pyramided his margin of profit until the necessities are quite beyond the ability of the average family to buy.

While these outrages are permitted, no semblance of a restoration of confidence can be established in the industrial affairs of the workers.

The cause is easily traced. The supply does not equal the demand and those who are parting with potatoes and sugar are in a position to ask almost any price that greed may dictate. When a situation of that kind arises, the government should step in, fix an arbitrary price, and where there is hoarding or secret bargaining, the authorities should take possession of the goods for distribution.

There must be a stop put to this unreasonable boosting of the prices of the things essential to the well being of an average family.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY.

In the good old days of toothache, before dentists had any other instruments than their fingers, a mallet and a gouge, the human family, except the wild tribes, became toothless at middle age. Today, the dentists manage to keep teeth in the jaws by constant work on the mouths of their patients. A big part of retained teeth, which have been operated on, have had the nerves extracted. This practice, we are now told, is all wrong. Ogdentites, just back from the Mayo institute at Rochester, state that the greatest advancement in health restoration in the past year is the revolutionizing of dentistry whereby teeth without nerves are treated as a menace to health, and a big fraction of the source of all ailments is searched for at the roots of the teeth.

Patients are not placed in a chair, but are stretched on an operating table and are as carefully protected as they would be, if undergoing an operation by a surgeon other than a dentist.

X-Rays are obtained and when pus is discovered, instead of scattering the pus by breaking the walls, the pus sack is frozen and the dangerous, life-destroying matter is removed intact.

Tests made in the Mayo institute prove that nearly every disease to which the human body is heir, can be produced from the teeth. Even tumors are attributed to neglect of the mouth.

If this be true, we must begin to learn a lesson from the American Indian. When the pioneers arrived in Great Salt Lake Valley, they noted the excellent preservation of the teeth of the natives. Old men had all their teeth and toothache was almost unknown.

It is said that the highly civilized races eat too much sugar, which, in its chemical effects on the body, helps to weaken the lime structures of the teeth. Whatever the cause, it is evident that modern civilization lessens the resisting power of the teeth, and, therefore it follows that, if ill health is in great degree due to the teeth, there must be a going back to the simple life.

ARE WE ALL DISEASED?

One of the most learned of medical men is quoted as saying that 65 per cent of the people who suffered of influenza are tubercular, and another doctor, equally as distinguished, declares nearly 100 per cent of the inhabitants of our cities are afflicted.

This is alarming, if true. As Mark Twain said of the premature rumor of his death—it may be somewhat exaggerated.

But there is no doubt as to the spread of tuberculosis, due to the influenza. One of the trained nurses in Ogden has notified the health authorities that cases of tuberculosis originating in this city are beginning to appear. There was a time when the disease was confined to those who came in from the outside. In this climate the germs do not thrive, if ordinary sanitary conditions are provided.

Homes where the affliction has been discovered some times give a history of repeated cases. Great precaution should be taken to cleanse a place where the disease claims a victim.

As to the people of cities being attacked, it is to be expected that those who live the unnatural lives of the average person in a large community will become the easy prey of a scourge.

The war sent many boys home with impaired lungs. At the local relief station of the Red Cross, there are over 200 soldier boys listed, of whom a per cent are young men who were gassed. The after-effects of gas are many. Quite often the lungs only partially recover their strength and finally they fail to function to the extent of breaking down under a tubercular attack. So the war gave to America as much personal misery as national glory.

What is the cure for tuberculosis? Not a trip to Arizona or elsewhere, but a going back to the primary rules of right living. Fresh air, wholesome, plain food, rest and exercise; also as much cheerfulness as can be crowded into a mind filled with forebodings of the end.

But the best cure for the disease is prevention. Those who are grinding out their existence in a manner that denies to them a few hours each day of delightful recreation, outdoor life and a change of

Wall Paper Week

April 26th May 1st

"Keep The Home Walls Smiling"

New paper on the walls of your home will bring added cheer and renewed interest in your home life.

No one element of your spring cleaning will do so much to brighten your home as a change of wall paper in the principal rooms.

Our stocks of wall paper are most complete. There are papers suitable for every room in the house, from living room to kitchen, and the prices are most reasonable.

Kitchen papers from 20c to 50c; dining room papers, 35c to 75c; living room and parlor papers, 35c to \$4.50 per roll.

BOYLE

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SPECIAL SALE ON MANY DESIGNS OF WALL PAPER

For those who are looking for something a little less expensive, we have marked down a number of papers from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent, and these offer excellent opportunities to select high grade papers at a big saving.

mental environment where the spectre of Death is to be seen in pursuit of the wayfarer, and the pursued is—

Like one that on a lonesome road
Doth walk in fear and dread,
And having once turned round walks on
And turns no more his head,
Because he knows a frightful fiend
Doth close behind him tread.

Tuberculosis is no longer classed as incurable, though it is a disease which must be quickly and intelligently fought off. It is also recognized as one of the preventable disease.

INFANT SHARES IN HUGE ESTATE CONTROL MENACE

Great Granddaughter of Late James G. Blaine is Heir to Vast Fortune

(By International News Service.)

CHICAGO—Add to the list of the country's "baby millionaires," or at least near millionaires, little Miss Anne Blaine of Chicago, aged one year and not quite four months.

The great-granddaughter of James G. Blaine, Republican political leader of the '60s, who came near being president of the United States at one time, the baby heiress is of almost equally distinguished ancestry on the other side of the family, being also a great-granddaughter of Cyrus H. McCormick and the granddaughter of Mrs. Emmons Blaine.

Recently in the probate court here it was discovered that the little miss is heir to a half share of the estate of her late father, Emmons Blaine, Jr., the baby's share amounting, it is estimated, to more than \$500,000.

The petition filed for a probating of the will will be heard in the near future.

In the petition the baby's share of the estate is said to consist chiefly of real estate of a former value of \$300,000. It is estimated, however, that the value of the estate has more than doubled since.

The little lady, who answers to the name of Anne Blaine, is the only child of a late match which resulted in a marriage which came as a surprise to Chicago society when, on October 9, 1917, in Portsmouth, N. H., Emmons Blaine, Jr., then a young engineer just entering upon the practice of his profession, was quietly married to Eleanor Gooding by the bride's father, the Rev. Alfred Gooding.

One year later, to a day, the young father died, a victim of pneumonia.

Babe Anne was born in the Henriettin hospital in Chicago some weeks after her father's death. She was an "incubator baby," and it was found that she must live under glass in a carefully regulated temperature. For weeks attendants watched her day and night to guard the flame of life.

An entire floor of the hospital, which had been rented by the family, was turned into a nursery for the diminutive heiress as she grew older and stronger. At last it was found that she must live under glass in a carefully regulated temperature. For weeks attendants watched her day and night to guard the flame of life.

Now Baby Anne is able to go out for an airing with her nurse every day, and she is still watched and tended with the utmost care.

SLASHES HIS THROAT.

THEN ASKS MEDICAL AID

(By International News Service.)

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—He wanted to and he didn't. Edward George, forty, of this city, decided to commit suicide, so with a razor he slashed his throat. The sight of blood caused Edward to change his mind. He hastened to police headquarters and asked for medical treatment to save him from bleeding to death. He may recover.

the the interior of Venezuela and in the Lake Maracaibo district. I visited the offices of the Royal Dutch Shell companies, and every man was an American. I found the same state of affairs in Colombia and I am told it is the same in Russia, Persia and China.

"Americans discover the oil, drill the wells and produce the product for British, French and Dutch companies."

All this oil will be loaded into foreign vessels and exported to foreign markets, while the American industries suffer from fuel shortage, thinks Marland.

"It is a patriotic duty to produce this oil and see that it comes to America," declares Marland. "Our government has discouraged American oil companies."

"Washington has frightened us away from investments in South American oil fields."

"We have spent millions to build up a merchant marine and then discouraged an attempt to guarantee it a fuel supply."

"We have loaned Great Britain billions and she has loaned it to oil companies to drive us from the new and rich fields."

Marland declares that the Mexican government is willing to give American oil capital a square deal. He negotiated five months and has received word of a concession granting control of 8,200,000 acres of oil lands. Marland intends to go to Washington to a conference with the state department.

ONLY 1 STUDENT, TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL WILL CLOSE

(By International News Service.)

YONKERS—Because there is only one applicant for admission to the Yonkers training school for teachers' next year, the school will close its doors next June. Low pay in the teaching profession is the reason assigned for the falling off in the applications for admission. Normal and training schools all over the state report the same decrease in registration.

"Americans discovered the oil in

SWIFT DEATH TO COME NEXT WAR

Chemical Arm Is Weapon of Future, English Scientist Predicts

By PROF. F. FRANCIS, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bristol University.

(Written for International News Service.)

LONDON—Swift and annihilating death, in the form of a fog, will come upon the nation in the next war. The chemical arm is the arm of the future. We shall have a state of affairs similar to that produced by the first introduction of firearms. People wondered then what was going to happen next.

"We have the present outcome of the use of firearms in guns that can sink a ship twenty miles away. This war has seen the advent of the new chemical warfare in its infancy."

The Germans first used chlorine in 1915. No one knows what will be used in the future.

Beyond a certain limit what will happen in the future is mere guesswork. If the Germans could have sent mustard gas over as a lasting fog they would have won the war, for, at present, there is no effective provision against it. The nation that first discovers and uses such a fog must compel the other side to give in.

People may say it cannot be done, as they would have said in the days of muskets, if they could have been told of guns to carry twenty miles. There is no such word in science as "cannot," and all sorts of things will be possible in the future.

We might have a mustard gas cloud which would last like a London fog. Nature can keep a fog over London.

The question is, what nation can do the same?

It cannot be done at present, or the Germans would have done it.

The natural fog is only water, with the fifth of the city atmosphere dissolved in it. A gas fog would be a fog intended to kill, or, at least, to put the enemy out of action.

I imagine the next war will not be a long, protracted struggle, but sudden, swift and annihilating. It seems certain to me that it will be a chemical war.

The war office is establishing a special department to deal with chemical appliances for use in war, but I hope no nation will use these things again. It would be too terrible.

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MOVIES AID EDUCATION OF PARIS YOUNGSTERS

(By International News Service.)

PARIS, April 25.—Movie picture films will play a very important part in the education of Paris youngsters if a project just put before the municipal council is adopted.

It is proposed to make movie sequences a regular part of the school curriculum. Once a week every pupil in the Paris schools will go to the movies, the visit being preceded by an explanatory lecture. The course, or movie programme, will include films instructing in natural history, geography, history, science and industry and fiction films designed to inculcate good morals. If the plan proves successful the movies may be used every day.

A report presented by M. L. Rictor, who is pushing the project, declares that the moving picture films is "an active aid in developing the young mind."

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DIES AFTER HEARTY MEAL.

(By International News Service.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—With an appetite like a Siberian wolf J. W. Fouch sat down to a hearty meal. When he got through he got up in satisfaction. A few minutes later he dropped over dead. A coroner's jury said papitation of the heart was the cause.

What is a Nautical Knot?

How is it Tied? Can it be Untied Without Embarrassment?

These questions form the plot of the comic opera presented by the Weber Normal College Monday night at the Orpheum Theatre.

Tickets \$1. 00 75c 50c
Curtain 8:15